Progress of King Kalakaua's Tour.

Devotion and Profitable Pleasure-His Visit to St. Stephen's Church-Exhibition by the Fire Department.

King Kalakaua was astir betimes yesterday morning and expressed himself as improved in health and spirits. In accordance with his desire arrangements were made for a visit to St. Stephen's church, the grand and solemn surroundings of which prove so attractive to all strangers, and at en o'clock the carriages were in waiting at the hotel, but it was fully an hour later before the church was reached. In anticipation of the arrival of the King a dense mass of people congregated in the vicinity of the edifice, which was literally crowded to the doors. His Majesty bore the curions glances of the throng with characteristic case, and did not seem to be much affected by the somewhat embarrassing situation. He was accompanied by his suite, with Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Gilon and others of the Reception Committee, while there was a large representation from the Common Council, including Alderman Kehr, Assistant Aldermen C. M. Clancy, Judge-elect; Kelly, Healy, Brucks and Kreps. There was no demonstration upon the arrival of the party. Service nad already commenced, and the visitors, on being received at the main entrance, were conducted to the pews reserved for them in the vicinity of the altar. Of course the advent of the King created somewhat of a sensation, but it was only momentary, and soon the hearts of the mul-titude were centred in the holy ceremonies.

St. Stephen's could hardly have been seen to better advantage. The weather was delightful and the sun shone brightly through the magnificent windows with an effect that contributed not a little to the impressive appearance of the interior. The appropriate decorations for Christmas still remained, and what with the surroundings of the grand altar, which was tastefully adorned, the superb music and the solemn character of the services, the scene was well calculated to inspire reverence and devotion. High mass was begun, as usnal, at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Carroll oncinting as celebrant; the Rev. Pather McCready as deacon, and the Rev. Father Byron as subdeacon. A lady present handed King Kalakana a prayer book, and he seemed to follow the ceremonies with the deepest interest and attention. At the termination of the first dospet the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached an exceedingly appropriate and eloquent sermon, taking his text from the Galatians, according to the epistle of the day, which referred to the adoption of men by Christ, so as to enable them to love flim the more thoroughly. In calling attention to the lact that this was the last Sunday in the year the reverend gentleman took occasion to advert at length to the goodness and greatness of the Almiguty and His boundless love for mankind, and in this connection referred to the generous reception accorded to the Prodigal Son. God, he said, was ever willing to pardon and forgive, and If in the past year offences had been committed calculated to make the sinner seel ashamed, he need only be truly penitent to be restored to grace. If the sun shone brightly through the magnificent was ever willing to pardon and forgive, and if in the past year offences had been committed calculated to make the sinner leel ashamed, he need only be truly penitent to be restored to grace. If men were ungrateful for all the sacrifices which carist had made on their benall it must be borne in mind that the goodness and mercy of God were immensurable. After a true benall it must be borne in mind that the goodness and mercy of God were immensurable. After a true to be powerful dissertation on the necessity of prayer to God he exhorted the congregation to make good resolutions for the coming year, and to ask the Almighty for the grace to keep them. The sermon was listened to throughout with the most profound at tenuon, and at the conclusion the remainder of the services was proceeded with. The musical arrangements, under Mr. Danforth, the organist, were worthy the reputation the church has long since won for his superb choir. Apart from the individual excellence of the artists forming the double quartet, the chorus was very effective throughout. The ceremonies did not terminate until after twelve o'clock, when the King and suite were conducted to the pastoral residence. His Majesty took occasion to thank the Rev. Dr. McGlynn for his kind reception, and after expressing his admiration of the architectural beauty and magnificence displayed in the interior of the courch assured him that he had been deeply impressed by the solemn ceremonies he had witnessed. Meanwhile a large crowd had assembled in front of the edifice in expectation of seeing the King, but as the party made their exit from the pastoral residence on Twenty-ninth street some disappointment was experienced by those in waiting. The carriages containing the city's guest, the reception committee and others, returned to the Windsor shortly after one o'clock.

It may be mentioned that to-night his Majesty intends visiting the Academy of Music. To-morrow evening, accompanied by his suite, he will go to see Mark Twain's play "The Glided Aze," at the Park The

Colonel Sellers to state then that "There's millions in 11."

THE KING LOOKING ABOUT NEW YORK.

Immediately after the royal party returned from the church the King, without waiting for luncheon, drove to No. 108 East Eightleth street, where he was welcomed by Golonel M. L. W. Kitchen.

There a quiet party was assembled and lunch prepared for the distinguished quests. His Majesty was accompanied by Governors Dominis and Kapena and other members of his staff. Colonel Kitchen was one of the King's Honolulu Irienas, and, like every one who has ever known His Majesty, is cesirous of doing him honor. It is a noticeable fact that among the many who knew the King when simply a Hawaiian gentieman there is out one expression of opinion, and that is of the most flattering and favorable character. The good impression he made in private life has been worthly followed up since he donned the regail mantle, and by persons intimately acquainted with the past and present government of the Kingdom it is believed that there never has been so fair a future for the Islands.

From Colonel Kitchen's the royal party, accom-From Colonel Kitchen's the royal party, accom

From Colonel Kitchen's the royal party, accompanied by Chancellor Allen, visited Mr. Cyrus W. Field at his residence. The King is particularly interested in ocean telegraphy, and has a very acute perception of the advantages which will accrue to his dominions by the laying of a cable from San Francisco to Honoidiu. The steamer Tuscarora, of the United States Navy, has been engaged for some months in sounding, with a view to the ultimate establishment of telegraphic communication between the two countries, and his Maiseau, with his suald anxiety to forward the communication between the two countries, and his Majesty, with his usual anxiety to forward the interests of his people, is now specially interested in everyining pertaining to telegraphy. The reception was strictly private, but of some length, and the royal guest not only comported himself with his usual case and dignity, but also showed a keen appreciation of the useful arts. Katakaua is an observant man, and his education at Oanu College, the national Hawaiian university, has well fitted him to grasp and understand the latest discoveries in science.

an observant man, and his education at Oann College, the national Hawaiian university, has well fitted him to grasp and understand the latest discoveries in science.

From Mr. Field's the party returned to the Windsor and there dined. At the notes was found a magnificent basket of flowers sent by Mrs. Kitchen. This was composed of rare and costly exotics, and in the centre, on a ground of while pinks, was traced in other violets the word "Aloha," which means, in the Hawaiian language, "weicome," or "love." On the same table was placed a floral crown of camebas, roses and other beautiful dowers, the gift of Mrs. Allen.

At hali-past eight the party left the Windsor, accompanied by Fire Commissioner Hatch, and drove to Firemen's Hall. There Chief Engineer Baves joined the party, which then proceeded to the corner of Canal street and Broadway. The King, at twelve minutes past nine, sounded the aisrm, and in two minutes and thirty seconds from the first signal a stream was playing. The ciner engines summoded were Nos. Cl. 20, 27 and 7, with trucks Nos. 3, 9 and 1. A large crowd was collected, who were very quet in their manifestations though many pleasing remarks were made concerning His Majesty and staff. The party then returned to the Fire Department headquarters and the King was conducted to the telegraph room. Here the apparates was explained, and His Majesty took the most lively interest in all that took place. The simultaneous replies received from distant stations seemed to impress the royal visitor very much, and on leaving he expressed great satisfaction at what he had seen. The party then proceeded to the thin League Club House, where His Majesty was received by Dock Commissioner Waies and introduced to the club. Many members were present, and among the most prominent were Commissioner Bailey, floomas C. Acton, Thomas Murphy, J. S. Schultz, Isaac Sherman, Le Grand B. Cannon and a number of others. The King, excorted by Commissioner Waies, surveyed the club building, and alterwards signed his name in the v

the first sovereign that has ever been in New York.

From the club the royal party drove rapidly to the Windsor, and a quiet, select reception was held. By His Majesty's invitation the representative of the Hukald was natroduced and the following conversation ensued:—"I am giad." said the King, "to meet a member of the New York press, and as I have seen in some papers certain reports that have no foundation, I wish to contradict them through the Herald. It has been stated that my mission to the United States is for the purpose of making arrangements for annexation. I wish it inderstood that no such idea has ever been entertained by me, and that my object in visiting this country is simply to gain information and see the country."

" said the reporter, "Your Majesty is

THE HAWAHAN SOVEREIGN.

"that is just the condition of affairs I wish to preserve, and although my visit wish to preserve, and although my visit here has no political significance. I can say I desire very much to keep up this desirable state of affairs." To questions relative to the recirrocative treaty His Majesty substantially indersed with the published elsewhere relative to the subject.

what is published elsewhere relative to the sublect.

"How is Your Majesty pleased with your visit to
New Yors?" asked the reporter. "I am delighted
with everything from San Francisco here. I have
been received everywhere most courteously, and
am also pleased to find that great good leeling is
shown by every one. I hardly expected the
reception I have met, and wish to express
myself much pleased and satisfied with all the arrangements that have been made."

"Has Your Majesty taken a personal part relative to the treaty?"

"No, I have not said one word to President
Grant or to any of his Ministers relative to it. Of
course I hope the treaty will be ratified for the
good of my people and their commercial relations.
It will also, I believe, redound to the benefit of the
United States." With a courteous "Good evening" the King then retired.

THE PROPOSED RECIPPOCITY TREATY.

A representative of the HERALD has called upon
one of the prominent members of the King's suite
of mention have regarding the proposed reci-

It will also, I believe, redound to the benefit of the United States." With a courteous "Good evening" the King then retired.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY THEATY.

A representative of the HERALD has called upon one of the prominent members of the King's suite to question him regarding the proposed reciprocity treaty. The policy of the royal party is not to meddle with any political business, but the treaty is of such great interest that HEE Excellency willingly and with much courtess answered the reporter's questions. The proposed treaty provisions secure both to the Hawanian Kingdom and the United States exceptionable advantages of treade by entirely removing the outless upon all important articles of commerce, thus practically establishing free trade between the two countries. Some articles are excluded from the benefits of the proposed treaty, but only such as it would be manifestly unjust to free entirely from all daty. The views of the high Hawanian official interviewed, are as follows:—"The difficulties that attend most treaties of reciprocity do not affect this one. Our products are not similar to those of the United States, and by admitting them into American ports no American therests will be injured. As we make no refined sugar the refiners ought not to complain." "What is the proportion of the reciprocal trade between the two countries," "The reciprocal trade between the two countries," "The reciprocal trade between the two countries will be same country amounted to \$750,000. The treaty proposes to did the first of the first of the same country amounted to \$750,000 of the reaty, and although a great part of it would go to Oregon and California, yet the Eastern States are also greatly interested in the liamanian part of the passage of the treaty, and although a great part of it would go to Oregon and California, yet the Eastern States are also greatly interested in the liamanian part and they have to do so, and then our trade with the British colonies. Last year one-third of our products was sent to Aust

KING KALAKAUA WELCOMED TO NEW HAVEN. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27, 1874. The city government has voted to give King Kalakaua a public reception when he visits this city next Thursday.

FIRES.

A DAY OF CONFLAGRATIONS.

of Warren, Ward & Co. was destroyed by fire yes-terday afternoon. It was situated in an immense brick structure at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. This building had a frontage of fifty feet on Spring street and of a hundred and tweive feet on Crosby street. It was of the height of five stories and was topped with a Mansard roof. It was built in 1867 by Warren, Ward & Co., and has ever since been occupied by that firm. Fires have happened within the building three times, and, strangely enough, each time on a Sunday. Though upon none of the previous occasi ns was much damage caused by the fames they had wrought an effect upon the minds of the firemen which was expressed yesterday when the engines arrived at the building and the men accompanying them saw the flames to be in its upper part. They are said to have hesitated somewhat before entering the building, slight motive. The bravery of the men speedily overcame their slight superstition, however, and they pursued their work with splendid persistency

and effect. is unknown. The smoke from, it was first noticed at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock by a fireman named William Highes, who was on duty in the Marion street bell tower and saw the smoke issuing from beneath and at the sides of the sashes of the windows on the Spring street side of the issuing from beneath and at the sides of the sashes of the windows on the Spring street side of the fourth story. He immediately sent out an alarm, to which the firemen of the district promptly responded. It was discovered that the fines were burning fiercely through the flooring of one of the manutacturing rooms, the planks of which were choice food for them, using impregnated with varnish and oils. It was soon found by Chief Engineer Bates that the force of men and engines at work would be inadequate to overcome the fire, and at hall-past tweive o'clock a second alarm was sounded. When the reinforcements arrived the attack upon the fire was continued with renewed energy. The fiames had been spreading persistently against the water that was thrown upon them. They had run through the apartment in which they were first seen, and had mounted to the first story. They did not appear to yield in the slightest degree to water, and they were rapidly nearing the Mansard roof. This was the most indiammable part of the building, as in the apartment formed by it the oils and varnisnes were stored. The firemen bent all their energies to the work of keeping the flames below that magazine. Meantime the fire also ran downward into the third story. There its downward course was checked. No efforts could overcome it in the upper stories, however, everything in them serving to leed it. The floors were rendered extremely infammable by the varnishes and oils with which the pores of the wood were flied, and quarities of new furniture covered them. It was very difficult for the firemen to get their extinguishing appliances to bear upon the flames in the fifth story. They raised extension ladders to its windows and dragged hose up and piayed through t is unknown. The smoke from it was first noticed at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock by a fire-

able to reach those situations and work vigorously.

By five o'clock the fire was sufficiently reduced to allow of the departure to their stations of the engines which had responded to the third alarm. This had been at the order of Chiel Engineer Bates at about half-past two—the time when the flames were advancing to the apartments in the inflammable Mansard roof. Most of the hook and ladder companies were kept at the fire to pull down the timbers, many of which were still smoothering. They were engaged at this work until late at night. The building from the third story upward is guited, and all the contents of the third, fourth and fifth floors and the Mansard roof are destroyed. The lower stories are badly damaged by water and smoke, and their contents are injured by being wetted and warped by water and shook, and their contents are injured by being wetted and warped by water and shook.

are in) ored by being wetted and warped by water and heat.

As was said before, the cause of the fire is unknown. There were several persons in the lower story at the time it was discovered; but none of them appear to have known anything of it before Hughes, the fireman, who gave the alarm. They conjecture, however, that rats may have gnawed some matienes that were on the lourch floor, and have thus caused a dame which found ready fuel. It was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of loss which tails upon Ward & Co. The police estimate it at about \$150,000, while the Assistant Fire Marshal, who was present at the fire, estimates it at about \$20,000. The latter divides toe

loss thus:—From damage to stock, \$50,000; from damage to building, \$10,000. It is scarcely possible that the Assistant Fire Marshal can be right. The employes of Ward & Co, say that when an inventory of the stock in the building was made, about two weeks ago, its value was found to be \$300,000. This statement, being connected with the fact that all the stock on the upper floors was destroyed and all on the lower floors greatly damaged, seems to indicate that the police are the more nearly correct in their estimate. The Assistant Fire Marshal was unable to ascertain to what value Ward & Co, were insured, or in what companies.

companies.

During the fire the reserve forces of police from the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Pliteenth and Seventeenth precincts were oresent to preserve order. Superintendent Waiting and Inspector McDermott were in command of them. Commissioners Matseil and Disbecker also did police duty in the neighborhood of the conflagration.

While Ward & Co.'s establishment was passing away under the flames at about four o'clock a fire was discovered in the one story frame building No. 710 Second avenue, near the corner of Thirtyeighth street. It was owned by Messrs. Mills & Ambrose, and was occupied by them as a flour and feed store. The building and the stock were very inflammable, and so were speedily consumed. The flames communicated to other frame buildings, and the firemen had to labor hard to check them. The two story frame dwelling house No. 708 Second avenue was attacked and destroyed, as was also a small blacksmith shop at No. 303 East Thirty-eighth street. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. Mills, and belonged to the morris worin estate. The loss of Mr. Mills is about \$1,500. He is in-sured for \$1,000. Messrs. Mills & Ambrose also estimate their loss at \$1,500, and are insured for \$1,000. James McDermott, the owner of the blacksmith shop, was not insured. His loss is about \$300. Commissioner Matsell and Superintendent Walling were also present at this fire. Ambrose, and was occupied by them as a flour

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET. A fire, whose cause is unknown, occurred at frame stable, at No. 353 West Thirty-eighth street near Ninth avenue. The building was tenanted by thirteen borses, belonging to Halleck & Rozell, Louis Benz and others. Officer Fisher, of the Twentieth precipet, discovered the flames, and

Twentieth precinet, discovered the flames, and with Officer Smith, began the task of leading the horses out of the burning building. They, with the aid of firemen and citizens, had led out all but three of the animals when the fire forced them to stop the work of rescue. One of the horses, after being led into the air, ran away from its captor and joined the other three in the stable. All four were burned to death.

The firemen quickly overcame the flames. On account of numerous large tenements and several lumber yards being in its neighborhood a second alarm for firemen was sounded while the fire was under way. Fortunately the second arrivals of engines and men were not needed to do labor. The damage to the stable, which was owned by John Seaman, of Mount Kisco, leased by Halleck & Rozell, was about \$500. That to the property within it, exclusive of horses, was about \$1,500. This loss was sustained by Halleck & Rozell, to whom two of the horses that were killed also belonged. Their value was \$400. The other two horses were the property of Louis Benz, of No. 341 West Thirty-eighth street. Their value is also placed at \$400.

OBITUARY.

HON. ALVAH CROCKER, M. C. The Hon. Alvah Crocker, member of Congress for the Tenth district of Massachusetts, died at eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, 26th inst., at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Crocker, an extensive paper manufacturer, who had raised himself by self-exertion and perseverance from the ordinary every-day labors of a hard working man to the position of an eminent employer. The deceased Alvah Crocker was born on October 14, 1801. He was consequently seventy-three years of age. His mother was of the John Adams stock, and took special care to instil into the minds of her children the necessity of practising industrial habits while young. So at the age of eight young Aivah was put permanently to work in the paper milis of Nicholas & Kendall at a salary which would be considered now only very triffing. He managed at the same time to study hard at night and to keep his place among the best of his class. At the age of sixteen years he spent all his surplus earnings at Groton Academy, and during the two following years, having had more time, he made a cursory study of the classics at the common school and of law at J. G. Kendall's law office in Leominster. He also attended during two quarters the Ipswich Academy, in New Hampshire, leaving it with high honors. Falling ir an attempt to enter Cambridge College, he returned to the business of the manufacture of paper at Franklin, N. H., in 1829, On July 1, 1823, he came to Fitchburg on the Nashua kiver to start a new paper mill, then hearly rebuilt, owned by General Leonard Burbank, and which Mr. Crocker purchased in 1835. Fitchburg had then only 1,200 inhabitants, and but one mail per week to Boston. Early in 1826 Mr. Crocker, with \$800 capital and \$3,000 borrowed money, commenced to build a mill for making paper at "Old Crockerville." Here he began to make paper. In the November following he expended \$16,000. In 1829 a fresset destroyed his mill. His embarrassments were further aggravated by the fact that the process of making paper by mand was rapidly changling to machine work, and also that the few farmers in the locality were opposed to an increased manufacturing poplowing years, having had more time, he made a work, and also that the few farmers in the locality were opposed to an increased manufacturing population. He had not by this time made any profit, and was considerably in debt. He sull worked on almost unaided, opening barter accounts with yearly settlements only, and adding to the stock his cotton waste. By the greatest perseverance and almost continual labor Mr. Crocker was enabled in 1834 to purchase the whole Nashua Valley to Westminster. He gave the land for the county road and laid the loundation of his fortune where all the paper milis of his firm now stand. In 1835 he purchased the Burbank property, which he alterwards work, and also that the lew farmers in the locality

itenburg. In 18% and 1837 Mr. Crocker was returned to the

covered with shops and foundries, and which has now grown to be the great manufacturing city of Fitchburg.

In 18% and 1837 Mr. Crocker was returned to the Legislature of Massachusetts. He afterward obtained steam communication for Northern Massachusetts. From 1837 to 1842 Mr. Crocker had good years of business, when a night fire levelled his best mill. In 1842 and 1843 he was again returned to the Legislature. He afterwards rebuilt his mill and went into Fitchburg on the first incomotive, Marca 5, 1845. He afterwards became President of the Vermont and Massachusetts. Rairroad. He spent much of his time in Troy during 1847 and 1848, and delivered some hundred lectures in New York and Vermont upon the subject of the several road lines for which he had obtained charters. In the Legislature of 1848 he assisted vigorously in the obtaining of the Hoosac Tunnel charter. In 1849 a fire destroyed the greater portion of his property in Fitchburg. In 1850 he entered into the partnership of the well known firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co., the same firm which now runs several paper mills, turning out from over twelve tons of paper per day. In 1862 and 1866 he was sent to the Massachusetts Senate and in the latter year was Commissioner on the Hoosac tunnel. He took an active interest in the late war. In 1866 he occame President of the Turner's Fails Company.

In the year 1869 Mr. Crocker visited Europe with his invalid wife, remaining several months abroad. During this period be was elected president of one of the national banks. In 1871 he again visited Europe, and during his assence was elected a member of Congress by an almost unanimous vote in the district where his remains now lie. This district hindures the following by boat, on which occasion he took a severe colo, which resulted in congestion of the lungs and his deata on Saturday last, as aircady stated. Starting out in hie without any advantages that would have justified him in arriving at any elevated position, influence and wealth could have been. Previous to the

JOHN EUSSELL, THE CUTLER. John Russeil, of Greenfield, Mass., the veteran cuttery manufacturer and the founder of this industry in America, died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-five years.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-lour

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Congress Recommended to Provide for Future Wars.

HEAVY RIFLED GUNS NECESSARY.

Appropriations Required to Convert Old Ordnance Into Modern.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1874. The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the House of Representatives, a letter of the 14th inst., from the Chief of Ordnance, relative to the future armament of permanent works, with an estimate for \$500,000 to convert smooth-bore guns into rifles and for an experimental and proving ground or heavy ordnance.
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

NECESSITIES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

NECESSITIES OF THE NATIONAL DEPENCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPANTANNET,

SIR—I have the honor to submit, for the action of the Secretary of War, the following:—

First—In my annual reports, submitted in October last, I expressed the betlef that prior to the meeting of Congress seen valuable information would be obtained from experim nts with certain experimental guns, then nearly reany for trial, as would enable this bureau to report understandingly on that most important subject, the "armament o our fortifications." Although the information is not so complete as was expected, sufficient has been done and reported upon which to base the following recommendations:—

There are at present in our forts the following heavy guns:—321 15-inch Rodman guns, smooth bore; 1,254 19-inch Rodman guns, 1,554 19-inch R

most powerful weapon then known, soon to be surpassed by his twenty-inco smooth-bore, made in 1665, weighing 116,000 pounds and throwing a shot weighing 1,000 pounds.

The introduction of iron-cigds in modern warfare cails, however, for the penetrating power of heavy rifles, and the smashing and rocking effect of a fifteeninch smooth-bore must yield to the working energy of a twelve-inch rifle that will pierce the thickest Iron armor at cowearting swoorns more surpassed in the same of the common at the common at the same of the same of the continuous and the same of the same them into eight-inch rifles capable of penetrating seven inches of Iron armor.

The value and interest of this proposed conversion is all the greater from the fact that the casemates of our forts, assigned many verar since, are too contracted to accommodate a pun of much larger size than the tennich Rodman; and this very guil intended in power to meet a the penalty of the proven of meet and proven to meet a greater demands that modern improvements in naval attack and detence make upon

special purpose, can thus be strengthened and mercased in power to meet the greater demands that modern improvements in naval attack and defence make upon it.

It again urging upon Congress the absolute necessity for some action that will enable us to place our form inghting condition by providing their armament. I will be excussed for stating an undemiable that a fort is worse than useless without guns to arm it; indeed, that it is not a fort at all without its armament—more like a body without, a soul; and that other fact, which also seems to be lost sight of, that cannon cannot be purchased ready made in market, but have to be manutactured specially, and must be provised in time of peace. It is certainly the part of wisdom to be prepared for future wars that occur in the life of every nation; but should our appeals be constantly disregarded and the next war find the country unprepared and our seacoust defenceless and at the mercy of an enterprising enemy, the responsibility for all subsequent disasters cannot rest on the Ordnance Department of the Army, nor the secretary of War, nor the Executive.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that an appropriation of \$250 690 be made by Congress for converting smooth-bore guns into rifles by iming with wrought iron of steel. The above sum will enable us to convert at least 140 SEERMENTS IN RIFLED ORDNANCE.

Second—In 1872 Congress appropriated \$275,000 "for experiments and tests of neavy rifled ordnance." The guns "designaced by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War" under the provisions of the act, have been in preparation under the supervision of their respective inventors, and the whole number will probably be ready for trail in the early sprinc. The necessity and convenience of having a proving and experimental ground in near proximity to the city of New York has forced the department, with your approval, to establish a temporary one on the government and convenience of having a proving and experiments and convenience and interesting the for

Inave, therefore, the honor to recommend that an appropriation of \$2:0.00 be made for proving ground and experiments and tests of heavy ordinance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. V. BENET,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordinance.

Hon. Secritary of Wat.

A STRANGE ROBBERY.

A SON STEALING HIS FATHER'S SILVER AND

SECURITIES. At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, while the family or Mr. William Peck, processor of mathematics in Columbia College, were at church, Henry Peck, the Professor's son, a young man about nineteen years of age, walked into his father's residence, No. 126 East Thirty-fifth street, accompanied by two of his companions, the chambermaid and another servant being alone in the house at the time. After remaining in the parlor a few moments the trio proceeded up stairs, where tney were some fitteen minutes. The servants thought nothing of the circumstance until they heard the hall door close, and noticed from the basement window the two young men who had accompanied young Peck into the house leave it, carrying between them a heavy chest, which the girls knew contained silver and other valuable articles. Hastily running up stairs, the chambermaid met Henry Peck coming down, to whom she related what she had seen. In a surly tone he replied, "Mind your own business and I'll mind mine," after which he hurriedly leit the house and followed the robbers up Thirty-fifth street to Fourth avenue, where they disappeared.

street to Fourth avenue, where they disappeared. True to her employer's interests, the servant ran to the church corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, where the family were at divine service and communicated the intelligence of the robbery to Mr. Peck.

He immediately left his seat and went with heg to the house, where he found her story but too true. The box containing the silverware of the house-bonds, deeds, mortgages, notes and stock certificates, to the amount of \$40,000, was missing. Proceeding to the Twenty-first precent station house Professor Peck related the circumstance to Captain Mckiwain, who at once took the case in hand. Buring the afternoon a young companion of Henry Peck was arrested, but subsequently discharged.

of Henry Peck was arrested, but subsequently discharged.

At about six P. M. Captain McEiwain learned that young Peck had returned to his lather's house and sent an officer for him, who soon brought the young man to the station house. Processor Peck and other members of the family also came. Taking young Peck into ins private office the Captain had a long talk with him, advising him to give information as to the whereabouts of the property. Henry became nervous under the investigation, feebly disclaimed

all knowledge of the matter and declined to answer questions. He admitted, however, that he had frequently visited gambling houses and was deeply in debt. Unable to obtain an admission of guilt or information that might lead to the recovery of the property. Captain McElwain conducted the young man back into the presence of his father and reported the result of the interview. Professor Pectrefused to prosecute, returning home with his erring son, no definite clew having been obtained to the whereabouts of the property.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD RELIEF FUND.

The following additional contributions have been received by the Rev. Alvan Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street, and paid over to Andrew W. Leggat, Almoner:-THROUGH MAYOR VANCE.

THROUGH C. V. B. OSTRANDER.	1000
Cosh	20 0
PURCHUST STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.	
Anonymous	20
Arnoid, Constable & Co	50 0
Arnoid, Constable & Co	50.0
W. L. Strong & Co	50 0
V. & A.	50 0
B. G. Clark. Darling, Griswold & Co	100 0
Darting, Griswold & Co	10 0
A. S. Barnes & Co	20 0
Richard Ireland	-0
by William Schaus.	30 0
Charles Henderson	5 0
Mrs Edward Gleason	5 (
R. D.	10
Poor box at harle's Hotel	6 4
	25 0
"Mother," from "Santa Claus"	19 6
	25 0
Malvina Ketelas	2 0
J. W	10 0
C. Menelas	1 0
Anonymous	6 0
Christmas	1 0
A dinner for some poor family	10
For the poor from 68	
Tatal	2500 C
Amount previously acknowledged	677 0
Amount previously acknowledged	011 0
Grand total\$	177 0
Contributions are earnestly solicited, an	o ma
be sent to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master	of St
John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street.	

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Between six and seven o'clock last night Leo Schall, aged forty-six years, a native of Germany, called at No. 396 Greenwich street, where his wife is an present employed as a servant, and inquired if he could see her. Upon being told that Mrs. Schall had left the house a short time previous he drew a revolver from his pocket and piaced the barrel of the weapon in his mouth and discnarged it. A second after he fell reeling on the stoop and almost instantly expired. An officer was attracted to the place upon hearing the discharge of the pistol, a stretcher was pro-cured and the body of the suicide was removed to the Fifth precinct station house, in Leonard street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SUNDAY BARROOM ROW.

John Powell, an ex-policeman, while on a spree, entered the saloon of Michael Ryan, corner Grand and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, yesterday, and after some few words had passed between him and some others in the barroom, Powell, without provocation, struck a young man named Van Brunt a violent blow in the face. Van Brunt, who had a "Tom and Jerry" mug in his hand, made nad a "Tom and serry" may in his land, made use of it as a weapon, and hurling it with all his force at Powell, struck him on the head, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound, extending from the right eye down the cheek to the corner of the mouth. Aid was at once summoned by the officer on that beat, and while Van Brint was arrested the wounds of Powell were dressed by Surgeons Brady and Hughes and then he was sent home.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Another young man was arrested last night by officer Lavelle, of the Twenty-second precinct, on suspicion of having shot on Christmas Eve the youth John Mangin, who died of his wound on Saturday morning. His name is Thomas Corcoran and his alias is "Brown." His residence is at No. 508 West Thirty-third street. He is now in the Twenty-second precinct station house.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY. Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. Ceille Jan. 16. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.
Hohenstauffen Jan. 16. Bremen. 2 Bowing ireen
Bolivin. Jan. 16. Glasgow 7 Bowing ireen
Parthia Jan. 20. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.
State of Indiana Jan. 21. Hamburz. 16 Broadway.
Pommerania. Jan. 21. Hamburz. 16 Broadway.
Maas. 21. Hamburz. 16 Broadway.
City of New York. Jan. 25. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.
Prance. Jan. 2 Liverpool. 19 Broadway.
Silesia. Jan. 30. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.
Republic. Jan. 30. Liverpool. 19 Broadway.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 27, 1874.

ARRIVALS. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM VACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Adriatic (Br). Perry, Liverpool Dec 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse and passengers to R.J. Cortis. 27th, 85 miles E. of sandy Hook, passed steamer Ethiopia (Br), from Glasgow for New Yors.

Steamer Galley of Lorne (Br), Bergoyne, Shannthal Oct Steamer Wicksow 18th. Amoy 20th. Hong Kong 224, Singapore 30th, Suez Nov 24, Port Said 26th and Gibraltar Dec 6, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Steamer Vicksourg, Rudolf, Fernandina Dec 22 and Gelpcke.

Steamer Gen Barnes Cheeseman, Navannah Dec 24. (Br), from ricton for Valparaiso; Dec 3, lat 1 in 9, lon 4 is 5, ship Sanded (Port), from Maranham for Oporto, 8 days out.

Bark Stella fof Greenock; Mitchell, Pernambuco 40 days, with sugar to K P Currie & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov 19 in 10n 34 W. Dec 12, lat 24 N, lon 60, shoke bark Rate Burrill (Br), from Dublin for Savannah; 18th, lat 23 H N, lon 61 30, signalled a German bark, from Liverpool for Phinadelpina, showing signal with letters HFMW in R.

Brig Matilda Bellagamba (Ital), Sturlese, Waterford 66 days, in ballast, to master.

Brig Ranitez, Barnard, Casones (Mexico), 30 days, with cedar and hides to J O Ward & Co. Dec 24, off Hatteras, had a leavy gale from 8 to NW, lasting 12 hours; spit mainsell an maintain suparameters of Sometic Company of the C

Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York, with mide and passengers.

ethr S C Tryon, Sickerson, Wood's Hole for Richmond, Va. with guano to order.

ethr Harriet Lewis, Searles, Providence for New York.

BOUND BAST.

Schr George R Markle, Lewis, Trenton for Providence, Senr Saillie Burton, Burley, New York for Stamord. Sehr R A Forsytne, Hobbie, New York for Stamford. Wind at sunset N, light.

OUR MARETE CORRESPONDENCE

NEWPORT, RI, Dec 27, 1874 Sehr M M Pote, from St Domingo Dec 3, of and for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, arrived last night in distress, having encountered heavy gales on the 20th and 22d, during which lost mainsail, broke foregaff, and less boat and deckload. Dec 17, lat 33 15, lon 76 50, Capt Albert Obst best Ober, of Tremont, Me, died of fever, and was buried at sea. The vessel was then taken in charge by the mate, George Foss. The crew are completely exhausted, with stekness, hard labor and exposure. Steamer of Steamer of Volente, from New Bediord, with steam dredge in tow. broke down on the passage to New Lon-don, and was picked up and towed in nere by steamer Gen Burnside.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

See cable news. BARK ANN ELIZABETH, at Philadelphia from Pensacola, split sails and sustained other damage of minor importance in the gale of Dec 20.

BARK EDWIN—The captain's wife and two children and the cook were drowned at the wreck of the above vessel on Vancouver's Island. SCHE LAKE, Guptil, at Philadelphia from Mayaguez experienced Dec 20 a severe hurricans from SSW, and lost and split sails, broke fore croatrees, mainboom and gaff and stove boat.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A buoy has been placed near Mill's Breaker, at a point about three English miles NNE from St David's Head, to notify vessels approaching Bermuda of the impending danger. The buoy is made of sheet iron, and a red bait of a foot in diameter is fastened to the top of an iron rod, which is perpendicular from the centre of the buoy.

SPOKEN.

Ship Eskdale (Br), Flinn, from Newcastle, NSW, for San Francisco, Nov 20, lat 23 S, lon 121 W.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are informed that by telegraphing to the Hessand London Bureau. No 46 Fleet street, the arrivals at and departures from European ports, and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country-free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, Dec 25-Arrived, bark Frednes (Nor), Peder-Sailed 26th, bark Norway, Mitchell, Boston.

ANJER-Arrived, bark Sunny Region (Br), Kenny, New

BATAVIA. Nov 20—Arrived, bark Henry Buck, Field,. New York: brig Josie C Hazeltine, Hodsdon, do. BRISTOL, Dec 26—Arrived, brig J W Beard (Br.), Larsen, Wilmington, NC.

Dunlin, Dec 25-Arrived, bark Alfen (Nor), Wester-

gaard, Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Dec 26—Arrived, ships Arlington (Br), Vickery.

Charleston; Screemer, Young, Savannah.

Liverroot, Dec 26—Arrived, steamer Alice (Br), Ellis, New Orleans; ships Evangeline (Br), Longhurst, New York: City of York (Br), Auld, San Francisco; Invinci ble, Strickland, New Orleans; Clanranald (Br), Erskine, New York: barks Ellen (Br), Brown, Charleston; Goethe (Ger), Steenken. Savannah; brig G W Hall (Br), Miche

ner, Wilmington, NC. Sailed 26th, barks Mathilde (foreign), Lairduria, Tybee; Marmion (foreign), for do.
PLYMOUTH, Dec 27-Arrived, steamer Clmbria (Ger),

PLYMOUTH, Dec 27—Arrived, steamer Cimbria (Ger), Brandt, New York for Hamburg.
QUEKENSTOWN, Dec 26—Arrived, barks Orion (Swe)
Banck, New York; Album (Ital), Bartolotti, do; Virginia (Ital), Nencolee, do; Speranza (Nor), Nielsen, Baltimore; Luigi (Aus), Scavich, San Francisco.
Sailed 26th, bark Henoch (Aus), Haggle, New York.
Trivenippe—Arrived, bark Venus (Sp), Lopez, New York

LONDON, Dec 27-Ship County of Ayr (Br), McFie, from New York, which arrived at Glasgow yesterday, had bulwarks stove in and jibboom carried away. Bark Ala (Nor), Aslaksen, from Charleston, previously reported at Falmouth in distress, carried away fore and maintopmasts and had buiwarks and part of stanchions

Bark Malvina Schutt (Ger), Kroger, from Wilmington, NC, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, had bulwarks stove in and cabin damaged.

FOREIGN PORTS.

stove in

HONOLULU, Nov 21—Arrived, steamer Cyphrenes (Br), Wood, San Francisco for Australia.

SYDNSY, CB, Dec 16—Cleared, bark Tidal Waye, Halcrow, New York; brig Seaside, Dodd, St Thomas; 18th, bark Marcellus Whiton, Havana.

Table Bay, CGH, Oct 28—Arrived, schr E S Twisden, Holmes, Madigasser,
VICTORIA, VI, Dec 25—Salled, bark Lady Gertrude, for

WELLINGTON, NZ, Oct 4-Sailed, ship J A Thompson, Thompson, Otago, to finish disg. AMERICAN PORTS. AMERICAN PORTS.

BOSTON. Dec 27—Arrived, bark Ocean Pearl, Hentey, Turks Islands: schrs Lucy J Keeler, Rich. Virgunia; J F Robinson, Marvel, Philadeibhia; Col S W Rogers. Bassett, do, F B McDonaid, McDonaid, do, Below—Schr Emeline McLain, bound m. BALTIMORE, Dec 28—Arrived, steamers Wm Lawrence, Howes, Boston: Martha Sisvens, Chance, New York; Josephine Thompson, Moore, do.

27th—Arrived, steamer Lucille, Wilmington, NC, BRUNSWICK, Ga, Dec 28—Arrived, briz Katahdin, Harlow. Savannah; schrs W R Barry (Br), Locke, Bermuda; Mary E Long, Savannan.

CHARLESTON, Dec 27—Sailed, Steamers Virginia, Hunter, Philadeibhia: Raiciple, Oliver, Baltimore, DARLEN, Ga, Dec 18—Arrived, bark Aldebaran Ger), Sverdsen, London: 19th, schr Georgietta, Lord, Cuba. Cleared 16th, barks Geo W Jones Brit, Forter, Queenstown; 19th, Carl Frederich (teer, Knuth., Straisund; 22d, Jorgen Lorentzon (Arrived, bark Hern, Straisund; 22d, Jorgen Lorentzon (Schröder), Ger, Rindth, Straisund; 22d, Jorgen Lorentzon (Schröder), Hellet; Osmo (Rus, Rantais; Recovery, Firouet, and Hermann Frierich (Ger), Schmidt, 10th, 10th

Halsey, Cadiz.

MOBILE, Dec 26-Arrived, schr A T Boardman, Boyd, MOBILE, Dec 25—Arrived, schr A T Boardman, Boyd, Pensacola.
Pensacola.
Freeman, New York, Western Metropolis, Quick, do.
Freeman, New York, Western Metropolis, Quick, do.
Fasses, Dec 27—Arrived, ships Lake St Chuir (Br), Lamout, from Liverpool; Regins (Br), Murphy, do; Bmily August (Br), Day, London; barks Antoinetia (Aws), Perovich, Waterford; Clottide, Rio Janeiro,
Liverpool for orders; Emma (Fr), Olivier, Havre, do.
NEWBURYPORT, Dec 25—Arrived, steamer Leopard,
Abertson, Philadelphia.
NEWPORT, Dec 25—Arrived, schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 25—Arrived, schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 25—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 25—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 25—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 25—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Foss (late, New York), Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, Schr M M Pote, Pote, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, New York, Dec 26—Arrived, New York, Dec

Ober, who died at sea, St Domingo for Boston (see Correspondence).

NEW LONDON, Dec 26—Arrived, schrs Warren Gates, Roston for New York, John Wentworth, Bucksport for do; ST Tryon, Greenport for Richmond, Va; Gazelle, Virgina; Cerro Gordo, Charles Woolsey, and Hudson, from coal ports.

Sailed—Bark Fairy Belle (Br), for Cadiz; brig Glendale, Baltimore; sehrs Frederick Porter, do; Harriet & Sarat (Br), New York.

PHILADELI-HIA, Dec 27—Arrived, bark Ann Elizabeth, Dorp, Pensacola (see Miscellany); sehrs M W Hupper, Gilman, Fernandina; Lark, Gubti, Mavaguez (see Miscellany); steamer Vindicator, Martin, New York.

Sailed—Steamer Wyoming, Savannan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 19—Arrived, ship Euterpe (Br), Philips, Wellington, NZ; bark D C Murray, Fuller, Philips, Wellington, NZ; bark D C Murray, Fuller, Honoidil. Philips, Wellington, NZ; bark D C Murray, Fuller, Honolulu.
Cleared—Ships Arizona (Br), Llewellyn, Liverpool; Solitaned—Ships Arizona (Br), Llewellyn, Liverpool; Solitaned—Ships Arizona (Br), Molendo; bark Welsoning Medilvery not Harriman, Molendo; bark Welsoning Blue Jacket, Percival, Bherard Inlet; Brewster, Collins, Mazatian; bark C W Cochrane, Given, Liverpool; schr Favorite (Br), McKay, Victoria.
26th—Arrived, bark Fresno, Daly, New York, SAVANNAI, Dec 27—Arrived, steamer Herman Livingston, Mailory, New York; bark Kate Burrill (Br), Robinson, Dublin.
Sailed—Barks Mazcie Reynolds (Br), Rio Janeiro; Nellet T Guest (Br), Messenger (from Havro), Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SSSSSS нинн NEW YORK EEEEE P P PPPPP REEEE

LLLLLLLLL

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